tude at 1688 MeV (constant-widths approximation) and the experimental data if contributions from all the other partial waves up to $F_{5/2}$ are allowed for. In this paper the anomalous behavior of the polarization and shoulder at 829 MeV seems to be related to an $S_{1/2}$ resonance.

¹⁸J. Steinberger, Proceedings of the 1958 Annual International Conference on High-Energy Physics at

CERN, edited by B. Ferretti (CERN Scientific Information Service, Geneva, 1958), p. 147

¹⁹Some other authors have found indications for the existence of two different $J = \frac{5}{2}$ important contributions in pion-nucleon scattering. See, for instance, Burton J. Moyer, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **33**, 367 (1961). Extrapolation of our model to 1.12 BeV/c favors, however, a $D_{3/2}$ resonance.

E R R A T A

STUDY OF THE $K_{\mu 3}$ DECAY SPECTRUM. V. Bisi, G. Borreani, R. Cester, A. Debenedetti, M. I. Ferrero, C. M. Garelli, A. Marzari-Chiesa, B. Quassati, G. Rinaudo, M. Vigone, and A. E. Werbrouck [*Phys. Rev. Letters* **12**, 490 (1964)].

The second sentence of reference 4 should read, "The form factors measured in this reference (f_V, g_V) are related to those in our work (f_+, f_-) by $2g_V/f_V = (f_-/f_+) - 1$." In the published article, the -1 was treated as an exponent instead of as an additive term.

MESON-BARYON RESONANCES IN $U(3) \otimes U(3)$ SYMMETRY. I. S. Gerstein and K. T. Mahanthappa [*Phys. Rev. Letters* **12**, 570 (1964)].

In the second line after Eq. (2), read $Y = (2/\sqrt{3})m + \frac{2}{3}K\nu$ instead of $Y = \frac{2}{3}m + \frac{1}{3}(K-1)\nu$. In the fourth line after Eq. (2) read $(K-1)\nu \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ instead of $K \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. In Eq. (6) read ψ_{000} instead of $\psi \dots$.